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1	MICHAEL J. YAMAGUCHI	APR 4 1995
2	United States Attorney	
3	Chief, Criminal Division	RICHARD W. WIEKING CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT OF CALLEDRALA
4	GEOFFREY A. ANDERSON Chief, Organized Crime Strike Force	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
_	WILLIAM P. SCHAEFER Assistant United States Attorney	
5	Organized Crime Strike Force	
6	UNITED STATES DIS	STRICT COURT
7	NORTHERN DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA
8	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	NO. CR. 92-0260-DLJ
9	Plaintiff,	VIOLATIONS:
10	}	18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)
11	· ·	RICO 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d)
	PETER CHONG, a/k/a Chong Bing-Keung,	RICO CONSPIRACY
12	a/k/a "Uncle",	18 U.S.C. § 371 CONSPIRACY
13		18 U.S.C. § 1958
14		MURDER FOR HIRE 21 U.S.C. § 846
15		HEROIN CONSPIRACY
		21 U.S.C. § 846 COCAINE CONSPIRACY
16		18 U.S.C. § 1951 CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH
17	·	COMMERCE
18		18 U.S.C. § 892 EXTENSION OF DEBT
19		18 U.S.C. § 894 COLLECTION OF DEBT
		18 U.S.C. § 844(i)
20		ARSON
21		UNDER SEAL OF COURT
22	SUPERSEDING I	NDICTMENT
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		ar was read on the in my office.
25		A STATE WIFKING
26		\mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}

COUNT ONE: 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

The Grand Jury charges:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. At all times material to this indictment:
- a. The Wo Group was a Hong Kong based organization consisting of at least ten triads (secretive criminal fraternities which evolved from secret political societies formed in China during the 17th Century), one of which was the Wo Hop To Triad (hereinafter "Wo Hop To"). Starting in the mid-1980's, the Wo Hop To recruited membership in the Northern California area and, in the early 1990's, became the dominant force in Asian organized crime in the San Francisco Bay Area.
- b. PETER CHONG, a/k/a Chong Bing-Keung, a/k/a "Uncle", emerged as the San Francisco based leader of the Wo Hop To on the West Coast of the United States. As leader of the Wo Hop To in San Francisco, PETER CHONG coordinated the sponsorship, recruitment, and formal initiation (often occurring in Hong Kong) of members into the Wo Hop To. In addition, PETER CHONG organized and supervised a group of underlings, primarily consisting of Asian males, aged fourteen to twenty five, who followed the instructions, often criminal in nature, of PETER CHONG and other members of the Wo Hop To. The underlings of the Wo Hop To were organized in a fashion similar to that employed by the Triad societies in Hong Kong. A residence owned by PETER CHONG, located at 1220-24 47th Avenue, San Francisco, California,

was used by the underlings as both a place to live and a headquarters for the planning and implementation of criminal activities.

- Victorious Hall") was a San Francisco based national business association, formed by Chinese immigrants in San Francisco in the 19th century, with additional chapters in Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and Denver, Colorado. The San Francisco branch of the Hop Sing Tong (hereinafter "Hop Sing Tong") was influenced and permeated by younger members, led by Raymond Chow, a/k/a Chow Kwok Cheung, a/k/a "Shrimp Boy", a/k/a "Ah Gong", who used the Hop Sing Tong as a front for conducting a wide range of criminal activity. The 1967 Hop Sing Tong Rules and Regulations provided that "All members of this Tong are authorized to conduct legal and other than legal business within the territory covered by the Tong."
 - d. Raymond Chow was a member of the Hop Sing Tong and the chief architect and leader of the criminal activities engaged in from and through that organization. Raymond Chow organized and recruited, under the auspices of the Hop Sing Tong, a group of "underlings," primarily Asian males ranging in age from fourteen to their early twenties. The underlings of the Hop Sing Tong were organized in a fashion similar to that employed by the Triad societies in Hong Kong. The underlings followed the orders, often criminal in nature, of Raymond Chow.

The On Leong Tong was a Chinese fraternal and 1 business association centered in the Eastern United States with a 2 major chapter located in Boston, Massachusetts. Commencing in 3 the 1980s, Wayne Kwong became a member and leader, with the 4 designation "Office Bearer," of the On Leong Tong in Boston, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Massachusetts. 14

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Massachusetts. Wayne Kwong organized and recruited, under the auspices of the On Leong Tong, a group of "underlings," primarily Asian males ranging in age from sixteen to their mid twenties. Under the leadership of Wayne Kwong, the On Leong Tong membership and underlings engaged in a wide variety of criminal activities, including loansharking, extortion, and drug distribution, concentrated primarily in the Chinatown section of Boston, Commencing in the early 1990s, PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow joined together in a "brotherhood," consisting of the membership and underlings of the Wo Hop To and Hop Sing Tong. PETER CHONG was the overall leader of the alliance while Raymond Chow served as his second in command. However, both PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow continued to exercise day to day control over their respective members and underlings. The Wo Hop To and Hop

Sing Tong exercised control over a significant portion of

gambling, and firearms trafficking.

criminal activities in the Chinatown sections of San Francisco

and Oakland, California. The criminal activities included the

distribution of controlled substances, extortion, loansharking,

g. Commencing in August, 1991, PETER CHONG and
Raymond Chow invited Wayne Kwong to become a member of the then
fully functioning San Francisco alliance of the Wo Hop To and Hop
Sing Tong, and share both the business and profits of the
alliance's criminal ventures throughout the Northern California
area and elsewhere. Wayne Kwong joined the alliance of the San
Francisco Wo Hop To, San Francisco Hop Sing Tong, and Boston On
Leong Tong.

and Raymond Chow specifically invited Kwong to assist in the formation of and become a member and leader of a new Chinese Organized crime association named, "Tien Ha Wui," translated as "The Whole Earth Association." The goal of this association was stated by PETER CHONG to be the unification of all Asian organized crime groups in the United States under the leadership of PETER CHONG. PETER CHONG indicated that the plan was for the Tien Ha Wui to coordinate the distribution of heroin and cocaine, loansharking, gambling, firearms trafficking, prostitution, and illegal alien smuggling. PETER CHONG further stated that any resistance from other Asian organized crime groups to the Tien Ha Wui would be suppressed through violent means.

i. The primary sources of revenue for the planned Tien Ha Wui organization were to be: (1) the continued revenues generated by the criminal activities of the alliance of the Hop Sing Tong, the Wo Hop To, and the On Leong Tong in the Northern

District of California and elsewhere; (2) the revenues generated from an arson of a residential building in San Francisco, California; and (3) the anticipated revenues from a nationwide distribution of cocaine and heroin by the Tien Ha Wui.

THE RACKETEERING ENTERPRISE

- Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, Andy Li, Norman Sun, Margie Lee,
 Linh Cuong Viet, Fee Yue, Brandon Casey, Tony Young, and others
 known and unknown to the Grand Jury, constituted an "enterprise"
 as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(4), that
 is, a group of individuals associated in fact, which was engaged
 in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign
 commerce. The enterprise consisted of the leadership,
 membership, underlings, and associates of the San Francisco Wo
 Hop To, San Francisco Hop Sing Tong, and Boston On Leong Tong.
 Such activities included the felonious dealing in heroin and
 cocaine; and acts involving murder, arson, gambling, and
 extortionate credit transactions to promote and protect the
 enterprise.
- 3. From in or about early 1990 until at least June, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, defendant herein, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, Andy Li, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong Viet, Fee Yue, Brandon Casey, Tony Young, and various other individuals known and unknown to the Grand Jury, being persons employed by

and associated with the above described enterprise, which was engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, unlawfully and knowingly did conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the above described enterprise, through a pattern of racketeering activity, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961(1) and 1961(5), consisting of racketeering acts 1 through 11, as alleged in paragraph 11 below, and through the collection of unlawful debts, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(6), consisting of unlawful debt collections 1 through 4, as alleged in paragraph 12 below.

MANNERS AND MEANS OF THE RACKETEERING ENTERPRISE

- 4. It was part of the racketeering enterprise, in an attempt to consolidate power among Asian organized crime throughout the United States, to send, on three occasions, underlings of the Wo Hop To and Hop Sing Tong from San Francisco underlings of the Wo Hop To assassinate Bike Ming, the primary to Boston, Massachusetts, to assassinate Bike Ming, the primary rival to Wayne Kwong in the Chinatown section of Boston, Massachusetts.
 - 5. It was part of the racketeering enterprise to seek to control a significant portion of the importation and distribution of heroin throughout the United States by Asian organized crime. As a first step toward that goal, it was part of the racketeering enterprise to secure heroin in the Eastern United States, much of it imported from Taiwan through the Port of Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, and arrange for its transportation to and distribution throughout the Northern California area.

- 6. It was part of the racketeering enterprise to generate income for the enterprise, to import cocaine from Mexico and other locations, distribute a portion of that cocaine throughout Northern California, and transport and distribute the remaining portion of the cocaine to cities throughout the Eastern United States.
- 7. It was part of the racketeering enterprise to loan, at usurious rates of from 7% to 10% per week, money to residents of the Chinese communities in the Northern District of California, and collect the debts and interest payments from those individuals. It was further part of the racketeering enterprise to, through acts and threats of acts of violence, collect loanshark victim payments from residents of the Chinese communities in the Northern District of California.
- 8. It was part of the racketeering enterprise to, in an attempt to generate revenue for the enterprise, commit the arson of a residential building, 1220-24 47th Avenue, San Francisco, California, belonging to family members of PETER CHONG, in the Northern District of California.
- 9. It was part of the racketeering enterprise, in an effort to generate revenue for the enterprise, to collect protection fees from numerous illegal gambling dens and legal restaurants located throughout the Chinatown section of San

Francisco, California.

10. It was part of the racketeering enterprise, in an effort to generate revenue for the enterprise, to operate a pool selling and bookmaking operation, with and without writing, in the Chinatown section of San Francisco, California and elsewhere.

PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY

PETER CHONG, defendant herein, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, Andy Li, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise, consisted of the following:

Racketeering Act One

As charged in Count Four of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from September, 1991 through April, 1992, in the Northern District of California, and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and Wayne Kwong caused "underlings" of the San Francisco Wo Hop To and San Francisco Hop Sing Tong, including but not limited to Qui Tu Luong and Brandon Casey to travel, interstate, from San Francisco, California to Boston, Massachusetts, with intent to murder Bike Ming, a member of the "Ping On Gang" and rival of Wayne Kwong, as consideration for the receipt of and as consideration for a promise and agreement to pay anything of pecuniary value, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1958.

Racketeering Act Two

As charged in Count Five of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from January, 1991 through May 30, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Michael Eng, Anthony Ma, and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did knowingly, and intentionally conspire, confederate and agree to distribute heroin, a Schedule I controlled substance, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846.

Racketeering Act Three

As charged in Count Six of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from January, 1991 through May 30, 1992, in the Northern District of California, the Central District of California, and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Andy Li, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly and intentionally conspired, confederated and agreed to distribute cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846.

Racketeering Act Four

On or about September 21, 1991, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Andy Li, Lee Chol-Soo, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, willfully and maliciously set fire to and burned, caused to be burned, and aided, counseled, and procured the burning of an

inhabited structure (to wit, 1220-24 47th Avenue, San Francisco), in violation of California Penal Code § 451.

Racketeering Act Five

Between in or about January, 1991 through May, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following acts, any one of which alone constitutes Racketeering Act 5:

- a. Between in or about January, 1991 through May, 1992, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, obtained money from others (to wit, operators of gambling dens and restaurants in the Chinatown section of San Francisco, California), with their consent, through the wrongful use of fear as that term is defined by California Penal Code § 519.1, to wit, the threat to do an unlawful injury to their person and property and the person and property of a third person, in violation of California Penal Code § 518.
- b. As charged in Count Seven of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, between in or about January, 1991 through May, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHOMG and Raymond Chow knowingly conspired and agreed together and with other persons both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to obstruct, delay, and affect commerce by extortion (to wit, the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual

and threatened force, violence, and fear) of operators of gambling dens and restaurants in the Chinatown section of San Francisco, California, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

Racketeering Act Six

Between in or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, and elsewhere, the defendants, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following acts, any one of which alone constitutes Racketeering Act 6:

- a. As charged in Count Nine of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from on or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, and others known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and intentionally conspired, confederated, and agreed to make extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 892.
- b. As charged in Count Ten of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from on or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHOMG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong Viet, and others known and

unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and intentionally conspired, confederated, and agreed, to participate and use extortionate means, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(7), to collect and attempt to collect any extensions of credit and to punish any person for the nonrepayment of the extensions of credit, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 894.

Racketeering Act Seven

As charged in Count Eleven of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, on or about and between May, 1991 and June, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong Viet, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 1"), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 892.

Racketeering Act Eight

Between in or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, and elsewhere, the defendants, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following acts, any one of which alone constitutes Racketeering Act 8:

a. As charged in Count Twelve of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, on or about and between March, 1991 and July, 1992, in

the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 2"), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 892.

b. As charged in Count Thirteen of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, on or about and between February 10, 1992 and July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, participated in the use of any extortionate means, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(7), to collect and attempt to collect any extensions of credit from, and punish for the nonrepayment of any extensions of credit, a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 2"), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 894.

Racketeering Act Nine

As charged in Count Fourteen of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, on or about and between February, 1992 and May, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 4"), in violation of Title 18, United

States Code, Section 892.

Racketeering Act Ten

As charged in Count Fifteen of this Indictment, which is incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein, from on or about and between February 1, 1992 and February 28, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 5"), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 892.

Racketeering Act Eleven

On or about and between early 1990 and July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Anthony Ma, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did operate a pool selling and bookmaking operation, with and without writing, in the Chinatown section of San Francisco, California and elsewhere, in violation of California Penal Code § 337a.1.

COLLECTION OF UNLAWFUL DEBTS

CHOMG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise, consisted of the following:

Collection of Unlawful Debt 1

Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow,
Margie Lee, and Ling Cuong-Viet, did knowingly and unlawfully
collect and cause to be collected an unlawful debt, as defined by
Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(6), that is, a debt
that was unenforceable under the laws of California (California
Civil Code §§ 1916-1 through 1916-3; California Constitution Art.
15, § 1), in whole or in part as to principal or interest because
of the laws relating to usury, and which was incurred in
connection with the business of lending money or anything of
value at a rate usurious under the aforementioned laws of
California, where the usurious rate was at least twice the
enforceable rate, from an individual whose identity is known to
the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim # 1").

Collection of Unlawful Debt 2

Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and Norman Sun, did knowingly and unlawfully collect and cause to be collected an unlawful debt, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(6), that is, a debt that was unenforceable under the laws of California (California Civil Code §§ 1916-1 through 1916-3; California Constitution Art. 15, § 1), in whole or in part as to principal or interest because of the laws relating to usury, and which was incurred in connection with the business of lending money or anything of value at a rate usurious

under the aforementioned laws of California, where the usurious rate was at least twice the enforceable rate, from an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim # 2").

Collection of Unlawful Debt 3

Northern District of California, PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow did knowingly and unlawfully collect and cause to be collected an unlawful debt, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(6), that is, a debt that was unenforceable under the laws of California (California Civil Code §§ 1916-1 through 1916-3; California Constitution Art. 15, § 1), in whole or in part as to principal or interest because of the laws relating to usury, and which was incurred in connection with the business of lending money or anything of value at a rate usurious under the aforementioned laws of California, where the usurious rate was at least twice the enforceable rate, from an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim # 4").

From on about February 1, 1992 to February 28, 1992, in the Northern District of California, the PETER CHOMG and Raymond Chow, did knowingly and unlawfully collect and cause to be collected an unlawful debt, as defined by Title 18, United State Code, Section 1961(6), that is, a debt that was unenforceable

under the laws of California (California Civil Code §§ 1916-1

through 1916-3; California Constitution Art. 15, § 1), in whole or in part as to principal or interest because of the laws relating to usury, and which was incurred in connection with the business of lending money or anything of value at a rate usurious under the aforementioned laws of California, where the usurious rate was at least twice the enforceable rate, from an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim # 5").

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962(c).

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The Grand Jury further charges:

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1. The allegations contained in paragraphs One through Twelve of Count One of this Indictment are realleged in this Count and are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth

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herein. From in or about early 1990 until at least June, 1992 in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, Andy Li, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, Fee Yue, Brandon Casey, Tony Young, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, defendants herein, being persons employed by and associated with the enterprise described in paragraph 2 of Count One, which was engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, unlawfully did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other, and with persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the above-described enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961(1) and 1961(5) and through collection of unlawful debts, as defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(6).

as specified in paragraph 11 of Count One and collections of

their co-conspirators would commit acts of racketeering activity,

It was part of the conspiracy that the defendants and

unlawful debt as specified in paragraph 12 of Count One.

4. It was part of the conspiracy that PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, Andy Li, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, Fee Yue, Brandon Casey, Tony Young, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, each agreed that one or more of them would commit at least two of the charged acts of racketeering and at least one of the charged collections of unlawful debt.

Overt Acts

- 5. In furtherance of the above-described conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendant, PETER CHONG, and other conspirators, committed the following overt acts, among others, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere:
- (a) On or about August 6, 1991, PETER CHOMG, Raymond Chow, and Wayne Kwong met and discussed the San Francisco Wo Hop To and Hop Sing Tong.
- (b) In September, 1991, PETER CHONG, while visiting a gambling den in San Francisco's Chinatown, collected a protection fee from a female gambling operator.
- (c) In Late August or early September, 1991, PETER CHOMG sent a group of Wo Hop To underlings to Boston,
 Massachusetts for the purpose of assassinating Bike Ming.
- (d) In September, 1991, PETER CHONG advised Wayne
 Kwong that CHONG provided large sums of money to Raymond Chow to
 be used as the start up capital for a loansharking operation in

- (e) In late 1991, PETER CHONG discussed with Wayne Kwong the distribution of 350 units of heroin which PETER CHONG stated was imported on ships from Taiwan to Philadelphia.
- (f) In late September, 1991, upon returning to the residence at 1220-24 47th Avenue, San Francisco, California, and discovering that it was burned down, PETER CHONG told Wayne Kwong that CHONG could not remove Kwong's clothing and personal belongings because "as the house was being set on fire, across the street, there was a woman observing the whole thing."
- (g) On or about January 8, 1992, in a meeting at the Holiday Inn in San Francisco's Chinatown, PETER CHOMG, Raymond Chow, and Anthony Ma, discussed the repayment of a \$16,000.00 loan with the person who had borrowed the money.
- (h) On February 1, 1992, PETER CHOMG, in a telephone conversation, advised Raymond Chow that the pager seized from PETER CHOMG by the San Francisco Police Department was still in operational mode; and further instructed Raymond Chow to advise other members of the association of that fact.
- (i) On February 1, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation, asked Raymond Chow, "Do you know that you have \$35,000.00 with me?"
- (j) On February 9, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation, advised Raymond Chow that PETER CHONG had just come from speaking with his attorney and stated that "I might have to

leave town."

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(k) On February 27, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation, instructed Raymond Chow how to handle the underlings in a rivalry with another street gang; and further told Chow that "You can't tell me you have no part of Chinatown, every time there is something good, I always asked you to go in."

- (1) On March 3, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation with Fei Mui, described Raymond Chow as "my partner" and "my brother" and discussed illegal operations in San Francisco's Chinatown.
- (m) On March 30, 1992, Raymond Chow, in a telephone conversation with defendant PETER CHONG concerning difficulties in collecting money, advised PETER CHONG to "beat the hell" out of the person who owed the money.
- (n) On May 19, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation placed from Hong Kong, discussed, with Raymond Chow, the status of Anthony Ma's debt; and further stated to Raymond Chow, "why don't you pack up and come over here...whatever you make you get to enjoy it all because no one else is sharing with you now."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962 (d).

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The Grand Jury further charges:

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In early 1992, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and (C)

That from on or about September, 1991, and continuing thereafter until on or about April 23, 1992 in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHOMG, Raymond Chow, and Wayne Kwong, knowingly conspired and agreed together and with other persons both known to and unknown, to the Grand Jury, to cause another to travel in interstate commerce from the State of California to the State of Massachusetts with intent that the murder of Bike Ming be committed in violation of the laws of Massachusetts (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265, Section 1), as consideration for the receipt of and as consideration for

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects of the conspiracy, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the Northern District of California and elsewhere:

a promise and agreement to pay anything of pecuniary value, in

violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1958.

- In late August, 1991, PETER CHONG told Wayne Kwong that should Bike Ming be a continuing problem in Boston, someone should go to Boston and get rid of Bike Ming.
- In early September, 1991, PETER CHONG gave money to Qui Tu Luong for the purpose of traveling to Boston, Massachusetts to assassinate Bike Ming.

Wayne Kwong discussed the need to consolidate power in Boston's

Chinatown by eliminating, once and for all, Bike Ming.

(d) On or about March 8, 1992, in the Northern District

of California, Raymond Chow gave Brandon Casey and two juvenile males, \$100.00 and airline tickets for travel from San Francisco, California to Boston, Massachusetts for the purpose of assassinating Bike Ming.

(e) On or about March 9, 1992, in the District of Massachusetts, Wayne Kwong instructed Brandon Casey and two juvenile males concerning the method and means of murdering Bike Ming.

All in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT FOUR:

18 U.S.C. §§ 1958 and 2

That on or about and between September, 1991 and April,

PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, caused others to travel

in interstate commerce from the State of California to the State

of Massachusetts, with the intent that the murder of Bike Ming be

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections

1992, in the Northern District of California, and elsewhere,

committed in violation of the laws of Massachusetts

(Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265, Section 1), as

promise and agreement to pay anything of pecuniary value.

consideration for the receipt of and as consideration for a

The Grand Jury further charges:

}

1958 and 2.

21 U.S.C. § 846

The Grand Jury further charges:

- 1. That on or about and between January, 1991 and May 30, 1992, in the Northern District of California, the District of Massachusetts, the District of New Jersey, and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Anthony Ma, Michael Eng, and Tim Huang did knowingly and intentionally conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, with each other and with persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the offense of knowingly and intentionally distributing heroin, a Schedule I controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841 (a)(1).
- 2. It was part of the conspiracy that PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and Wayne Kwong supervised the wholesale purchase of heroin on the East Coast of the United States and transported and distributed heroin to customers in the Northern and Central Districts of California. Among the customers of the heroin conspiracy was Chi-Ko Wong, who in March, 1992, became a confidential informant of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Chi-Ko Wong, in turn, introduced Special Agent Jose Calderon, acting in an undercover capacity, to Raymond Chow. Raymond Chow, on behalf of the conspiracy, agreed to secure heroin to sell to Wong and Calderon.
- 3. It was part of the conspiracy that a primary source of heroin was PETER CHONG who arranged for the importation of

hundreds of units of heroin from Taiwan by ship into the Port of Philadelphia. PETER CHONG tasked Wayne Kwong with the distribution of the heroin to Raymond Chow on the West Coast of the United States. PETER CHONG would arrange for the heroin to be delivered to Wayne Kwong who, in turn, would make it available to Raymond Chow. Raymond Chow would send underlings of the Hop Sing Tong to secure samples of the heroin from Wayne Kwong.

Wayne Kwong would then arrange for the delivery of heroin to Raymond Chow for distribution at the retail level.

- 4. In furtherance of this conspiracy and to effect and accomplish the objects of it, one or more of the conspirators committed the following overt acts, among others:
- (a) In August, 1991, PETER CHONG informed Raymond Chow and Wayne Kwong that the Tien Ha Wui would concentrate on taking over nationwide importation and distribution of heroin.
- (b) In late September or early October, 1991, PETER CHONG informed Wayne Kwong that his past practice of using the mail or mules to import and distribute heroin was no longer efficient and that Kwong and Raymond Chow should prepare for large scale distribution of heroin from the West Coast of the United States.
- (c) In October or November, 1991, PETER CHONG requested Wayne Kwong to fly to San Francisco where PETER CHONG informed him that he had 350 units of heroin available for distribution.

- (d) On March 29, 1992, in the Northern District of California, Raymond Chow provided Chi-Ko Wong with a one ounce sample of heroin.
- (e) In May, 1992, a representative of PETER CHONG provided Wayne Kwong with a sample of heroin to be delivered to Raymond Chow in anticipation of a major distribution of heroin to the West Coast of the United States.
- (f) On or about May 8, 1992, in the Northern District of California, Raymond Chow spoke on the telephone with defendant Wayne Kwong concerning the delivery of heroin.
- (g) On or about May 20, 1992, in the District of New Jersey, Wayne Kwong arranged the delivery of a four ounce sample of heroin to underlings of the Hop Sing Tong.

All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

COUNT SIX: 21 U.S.C. § 846

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. That on or about between January, 1991 and May, 1992, in the Northern District of California, the Central District of California, and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Wayne Kwong, Jordan Hoang, Andy Li, Kenneth De Fillipes, Corey Shing, and Anna Ma did knowingly and intentionally conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, with each other and with persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the offense of knowingly and intentionally distributing cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

2. It was part of the conspiracy that Raymond Chow would purchase cocaine from sources, who imported the cocaine from Mexico, to both sell at the retail level throughout the San Francisco Bay area, and to transport back to the East Coast to sell, with the proceeds of such sales being used, in part, to purchase heroin in furtherance of the conspiracy charged in Count Five of this Indictment.

3. It was part of the conspiracy that one source of cocaine was Kenneth De Fillipes of Los Angeles, who supplied cocaine that he imported, through the use of runners, from Mexico.

4. It was part of the conspiracy that Raymond Chow negotiated with Special Agent Jose Calderon, acting in an

- 5. In furtherance of this conspiracy and to effect and accomplish the objects of it, one or more of the conspirators committed the following overt acts, among others:
- (a) In September, 1991, PETER CHOMG informed Wayne
 Kwong that Raymond Chow had cocaine contacts in Mexico who could
 supply cocaine at \$10,000.00 to \$12,000.00 per kilo.
- (b) In September, 1991, PETER CHONG stated that he,
 Raymond Chow, and Wayne Kwong should use the association called
 the Tien Ha Wui to arrange for the transportation of cocaine from
 the West Coast to the East Coast of the United States.
- (c) On April 2, 1992, at 10:13 P.M., in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, Kenneth De Fillipes and his partner, "George", in a telephone conversation with Raymond Chow, discussed the delivery and price of cocaine from Mexico.
- (d) On May 13, 1992, in the Central District of California, Raymond Chow informed Special Agent Jose Calderon that he was prepared to purchase \$100,000.00 worth of cocaine.

All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

18 U.S.C. § 1951 COUNT SEVEN:

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The Grand Jury further charges:

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That between in or about January, 1991 through May, 1. 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow knowingly conspired and agreed together and with other persons both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to obstruct, delay, and affect commerce by extortion (to wit, the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual and threatened force, violence, and fear) of operators of gambling dens and restaurants in the Chinatown section of San Francisco, California.

- In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the 2. objects of the conspiracy, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the Northern District of California and elsewhere:
- In or about January, 1992, PETER CHONG ordered an owner of a restaurant to provide periodic payments to an individual named Duck Jai in order to prevent further harassment and intimidation.
- Between January, 1991 and May, 1992, PETER CHONG instructed the owner of a restaurant in San Francisco's Chinatown to permit CHONG's underlings to eat without paying for the food.
- In September, 1991, PETER CHONG informed Wayne Kwong that he received protection fees from various illegal gambling dens in San Francisco.

COUNT EIGHT: 18 U.S.C. § 844(i) and 2

The Grand Jury further charges:

That on or about September 21, 1991, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Andy Li, and Lee Chol-Soo, maliciously damaged and attempted to damage, by means of fire, a building (to wit, 1220-24 47th Avenue, San Francisco) used in, and which affected, interstate and foreign commerce.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 844(i) and 2.

COUNT NINE: 18 U.S.C. § 892

The Grand Jury further charges:

- 1. That from on or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, and others known and unknown to the grand jury, did knowingly and intentionally conspire, confederate, and agree to make extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6).
- 2. It was part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER
 CHONG and Raymond Chow supervised the solicitation and evaluation
 of requests to borrow money made by: (i) individuals who owed
 money as the result of gambling losses; and (ii) other
 individuals in the Chinese communities of the San Francisco Bay
 area.
- 3. It was part of the conspiracy that Margie Lee, Norman Sun, and Linh Cuong-Viet assisted PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow by soliciting requests for loans and communicating those requests.
- 4. It was part of the conspiracy that defendants PETER CHOMG and Raymond Chow would make the decision as to whether a loan should be extended. The prevailing rate of the loans was from between 7% to 10% per week (364% to 520% per annum).
- 5. It was part of the conspiracy that each of the defendants would communicate the decision to extend the loan and would directly, or through others. deliver the loan, often with

- 6. In furtherance of this conspiracy and to effect and accomplish the objects of it, one or more of the conspirators committed, among others, the following overt acts:
- (a) In September, 1991, PETER CHONG told Wayne Kwong that he paid Linh Cuong-Viet, \$5,000.00 per month for debt-collection service.
- (b) In December, 1991, PETER CHONG told Wayne Kwong that CHONG and Raymond Chow would lend out money at a rate of 7 to 10% per week.
- (c) In or about September, 1991, Raymond Chow and Linh Cuong-Viet extended a \$9,000.00 loan to extortionate victim 1; and Raymond Chow instructed extortionate victim 1 that Linh Cuong-Viet was in charge of the loan.
- (d) On February 12, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation with defendant Raymond Chow, discussed whether "they" should make a \$3,000.00 loan.
- (e) On May 20, 1992, Raymond Chow agreed to loan money to "Danny Boy" based upon the following request by the caller, Lolitta Wong, "If you are loaning to him, then I don't have to worry about it anymore...He asked me if I knew any loansharks."

 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section

892.

COUNT TEN: 18 U.S.C. § 894

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. That from on or about March, 1991 through July, 1992, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Norman Sun, Margie Lee, Linh Cuong-Viet, and others known to the grand jury, did knowingly and intentionally conspire, confederate, and agree, to knowingly participate, in the use of extortionate means, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(7), to collect and attempt to collect any extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), and to punish any person for the nonrepayment of the extensions of credit.

- 2. It was part of the conspiracy that the defendants would collect, on a weekly basis, the interest (and principal) due and owing from the customers. PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow decided whether the payment could be deferred and what actions, if any, should be taken in the event that payment was not made.
- 3. It was part of the conspiracy that PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow would authorize the use of threats of physical violence and the commission of acts of physical violence, when deemed necessary, to both collect loan payments and punish customers who had not met their payments.
- 4. It was further part of the conspiracy that PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow were aware of the fact that they and other individuals they used in the collection of debts, had, in the

 community of which the debtors were members, reputations as individuals who would use extortionate and violent means to collect funds and punish those who did not pay such funds.

- 5. In furtherance of this conspiracy and to effect and accomplish the objects of it, one or more of the conspirators committed, among others, the following overt acts:
- (a) On February 10, 1992, Norman Sun, in a telephone conversation, advised defendant Raymond Chow that "Taiwan Boy can't make the payment and wants us to cut it."
- (b) On February 15, 1992, in a telephone conversation, "Taiwan Boy" asked defendant Raymond Chow to get defendant Norman Sun to stop his attempts at collecting the debt; stating "he has threatened to burn down my house and beat me up." Raymond Chow stated that Norman Sun, Taiwan Boy, and himself should meet to discuss the situation.
- (c) On February 23, 1992, PETER CHONG, in a telephone conversation with two unidentified males, instructed them, in reference to a customer who had not made his payment, to "slap him and let him know what it means to hurt."
- (d) On March 30, 1992, Raymond Chow, in a telephone conversation with PETER CHONG, suggested that defendant CHONG should "beat the hell" out of "Taylor", a customer who had not made his payment.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 894.

COUNT BLEVEN: 18 U.S.C. §§ 892 and 2.

The Grand Jury further charges:

From on or about and between May, 1991 and June, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, Margie Lee, and Linh Cuong-Viet, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 1").

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 892 and 2.

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COUNT TWELVE: 18 U.S.C. §§ 892 and 2.

The Grand Jury further charges:

From on or about and between March, 1991 and July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG, Raymond Chow, and Norman Sun, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 2").

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 892 and 2.

COUNT THIRTEEN: 18 U.S.C. §§ 894 and 2.

The Grand Jury further charges:

From on or about and between February 10, 1992 and July, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHOMG, Raymond Chow and Norman Sun, participated in the use of extortionate means, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(7), to collect and attempt to collect any extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6) from, and punish for the nonrepayment of any extensions of credit, a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 2").

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 894.

COUNT FOURTEEM: 18 U.S.C. §§ 892 and 2.

The Grand Jury further charges:

From on or about and between February, 1992 and May, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow, made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 4").

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 892 and 2.

COUNT FIFTEEN: 18 U.S.C. §§ 892 and 2. The Grand Jury further charges: From on or about and between February 1, 1992 and February 28, 1992, in the Northern District of California, PETER CHONG and Raymond Chow made extortionate extensions of credit, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 891(6), to a person whose identity is known to the Grand Jury ("extortionate victim 5"). All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 892 and 2.

FOREPERSON

A TRUE BILL

United States Attorney

Approved as to form:

Assistant United States Attorney